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10/731,284	12/09/2003	Markus Nesper	HOE-790	4912
20028	7590	12/23/2008	EXAMINER	
Lipsitz & McAllister, LLC 755 MAIN STREET MONROE, CT 06468			SHAFFER, RICHARD R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 5-18, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lerch et al (DE 199 52 359 C1) in view of Lerch (US Patent 6,068,631).

Lerch et al ('359) disclose an implant (**Figures 1-3**) comprising: an inner abutment element (**18/38/64**); an outer abutment plate (**20/52/66**); a bendable/flexible tension band (**28**) fixable on the outer abutment element as well as fastened to the inner abutment element; the band passes through a first rounded opening (**24a**) located in the inner abutment member, bends around to pass through a second rounded opening (**24b**) also located in the inner abutment member spaced from the first opening causing two portions of the tension band to be parallel to one another (**especially Figures 1 and 2**); the outer abutment member has one or more openings (**32a and 32b/60a and 60b/70**) for allowing the tension band to pass through; the outer abutment openings have rounded deflection edges; the tension band is hookable relative to the outer abutment member along with the outer abutment member including hook elements (**54/72**) with an inclined/steep flank; a dimension of the tension band is greater than another (thereby covering the width is greater than the height); and a dimension of the

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tension band is in the region between 25% and 75% of a dimension of an abutment element (any type of measurement from an abutment element can suffice, such as openings, spacing between specific features, or any arbitrary locations due to the non-limiting language). In regard to the limitation of the tension band being fixable by penetration of the hook elements (**54,72**), the clamping action of the wedge in order to firmly hold the thread (tension band **28**) would at least cause a surface roughness of the wedge to partially penetrate the thread to prevent sliding. Further, the band is fixable should one also decide to form notches in the thread (or wire embodiment) to which the clamp would engage.

Lerch et al ('359) disclose all of the claimed limitations except for the spacing of the openings of the inner abutment plate being less than an eighth of a width dimension of the inner abutment element as well as hook elements disposed on the outer abutment element capable of penetrating through the tension band.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the distance between the holes in the bottom plate as a matter of substitution of providing openings to receive a flexible member with predictable results.

Lerch ('631) teaches hook members (223) disposed on the outer abutment element to grip bone in-between the inner and outer abutment elements. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the hook members as taught by Lerch ('631) to the device of Lerch et al ('359) in order to help grip the bone to which the elements are attached. The hook elements are

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inherently capable of penetrating through the flexible member of Lerch et al ('359) should one desire.

Claims 1, 3, 5-18, 22, 24, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lerch et al (DE 199 52 359 C1) in view Golds et al (US Patent 5,356,412).

Lerch et al ('359) disclose all of the claimed limitations as discussed previously except for hook elements able to penetrate through the tension band with the hook elements orientated transverse of the spacing between the inner and outer abutment elements. Golds et al teach (Figures 4 and 5) a mechanism to gripping a tension band to prevent additional movement of the band in which it is located in the central opening of a device. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to substitute the means for gripping the flexible band in the device of Lerch et al ('359) with a hook element as taught by Golds et al to provide for a means of locking a tension band with predictable results. The hook element of Golds et al is inherently capable of penetrating through the flexible member should one desire.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard Shaffer whose telephone number is (571)272-8683. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7am-5pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eduardo Robert can be reached on 571-272-4719. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Richard Shaffer/

Examiner, Art Unit 3775

/Eduardo C. Robert/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3733